MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUES[D]AY, M[A]Y 1, 1810. NUMBER 1282.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1810.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, APRIL 5, 1810.

THE OFFICERS UNDERNAMED, VIZ.

T. F. De Haviland, Captain of Engineers.
George Cadell, Captain 12th Regiment N. I.
Hugh M'Intosh, Captain 8th Regiment N. I.
F. K. Aiskell, Captain 15th Regiment N. I.
A. Andrews, Captain Madras European Regiment.
James Patterson, Major 11th Regiment N. I.
George Wahab, Major 21st Regiment N. I.
James Sadler, Captain 24th Regiment N. I.
J. L. Lushington, Captain 4th Regt. N. Cavalry.
A. M'Leod, Captain 8th Regiment N. Cavalry.
C. Hopkinson, Captain Lieutenant Artillery.
G. W. Poignand, Captain Lieutenant Artillery.
Thomas Pollock, Captain 12th Regiment N. I.
Mathew Stewart, Major 17th Regiment N. I.

Having accepted the alternative allowed to them by the G. O. of the 25th September 1809, of dismissal from the service of the Honorable Company, instead of trial by Court Martial, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council accordingly hereby announces in orders, their dismissal from the service of the Honorable Company from this date, and directs that they do immediately repair to the Presidency for the purpose of placing themselves under the charge of the Town Major of Fort St. George, and proceeding to England, agreeably to the orderes of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with the exception of Major James Patterson, who is permitted to remain in India.

19th N. R.—Captain Hastings Montague Kelly, to be Major; Captain Lieutenant William Stewart Smith to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant Harry Norton, to be Captain Lieutenant; Ensign D. Donaldson, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Kenny, cashiered.

Fort St. George, 26th April 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The name of Captain M'Leod, of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having deen inserted by mistake in the G. O. of the 5th Instant, his dismission from the Service of the Honorable Company is not to be considered to have taken place.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE, SEC. TO GOVT.

On Saturday last at 11 A. M. Sir Francis Macnoughten was sworn in at the Court House, and took his seat on the Bench as one of his Majesty's Pusne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Presidency. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Fort, on the occasion.

On Saturday last, his Excellency the Commander in Chief paid a visit of ceremony to his [illegible] Nabob of Arcot—the arrival and [illegible] the General from Chepauk palace were announced by salutes of seventeen guns; and on Friday morning Royal salutes were fired from the Garrison, on his Highness returning the visit at the Garden House of his Excellency on Choultryplain.

SUPREME COURT.

On Tuesday the following Convicts were brought up and, after a most impressive address from the Chief Justice, severally received sentence of Death.

John Burke, a Private in his Majesty's 59th Regiment, found guilty of wilfully and maliciously shooting at Alexander Macdonald, a Serjeant belonging to the same Regiment—This man was indicted under the Black Act, which makes the offence capital, although Death did not ensue.

Leonard Mooney, a Private in the same Regiment, found guilty of the wilful murder of William Butler, a Serjeant belonging to the same Regiment.

William MacCraw, a Serjeant in his Majesty's 33d Regiment, found guilty of the wilful murder of James Gibson, a private in the same Regiment.

Mootoo Sawmy, a Bramin, found guilty of the wilful murder of Buchee Boyce, a native woman, by strangling her with a rope in a Pagoda at St. Thome.

Chinniah, a Peon lately employed by the Board of Trade, was sentenced to seven years transportation to Prince of Wales Island, for stealing a Watch, Chain and Seals, the property of John Casamaijor, Esq. a Member of the said Board.

Erratum. In our last for Vencatasawmy and Mahomed Saib were "found *guilty*" read, found *not guilty*.

Shipping Arrivals since our last:

23d April, 1810.—His Majesty's Ship Belliquex, Commodore Byng.—25th His Majest[y's] Ship Bucephalus, Captain Pelly.—Do. [illegible] Nancy, Edward Dally, from Ganjam, [illegible] 29th His Majesty' Sloop Procris, Capt. Maun[illegible]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday the 16th instant, at [St.] Mary's Church, in Fort St. George, by the Rev. [Ed]ward Vaughan, George Arbuthnot, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Fraser.

BIRTH.—At Bangalore, on the 18th April, the Lady of Major G. R. Kelly, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Gooty, on the 11th April, Lieutenant Coton, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Quilon, on the 7th Apil, Lieut. John Hoby, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regitent Native Infantry.

At the Presidency, on Monday the 23d April, Mrs. Ann Anderson Young, widow of Charles Wallace Young, Esq. Free Merchant, aged 31 years—a most accomplished, amiable and intresting young woman.

At Wallajahbad, on the 3d of April, the eldest son of Captain H. Sadler.

On Sunday last, on board the Sarah Christiana in the Roads, Major Fitzpatrick, 21st N. I. lately commanding 2d Battalion of Pioneers.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, the 12th Inst. at St John's Church, by the Reverend Dctor Ward, Mr. John George Philips, to Elizabeth Lily.

BIRTHS.—On Friday evening, the 13th inst. Mrs. Morrell, of Twins, a Boy and a Girl.

At Bencoolen, on the 21st December, the Lady of George John Siddons, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 28th ult. in Camp, at Tehree in Bundlecund, Major B. L. Grener, of the 1st Bat. 19th N. R. B.—An Officer eminently skilled in the languages of Asia, and a general knowledge of most of the living languages of Europe.

At Malacca, on the 1st January, J. L. Begle, Esq.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Chalmers, 17th Native Regiment.—Ensign J. Moloney, H. M. 80th Regt.—and Mr. T. Pollock.

DEPARTURE.—Lieutenant George Hunter, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1810.

REVIEW OF ARTILLERY.

Last Sunday morning, the Corps of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Horsford, was reviewed at Dum Dum, by Major General Macan. The inspection of this year was postponed so much later, than usual, in consequence of the large proportion of recruits, who had recently joined; nearly two-thirds of the regiment being composed of men, landed from England, at the beginning of the season; but the short time elapsing between their joining, and the Review, had been employed to such advantage, both in the drill and field practice, that not a trace of unsteadiness or imperfection was perceptible.

The Field practice being ended, the General and the attendant crowd of spectators, repaired, to the batteries. There was no mortar practice; but that want was satisfactorily compensated by the firing of Shrapnell's Shells, from the gun-battery.

As, to some of the Readers of the Mirror, a description of the Shells in question, as well as their use and effect, may be new, we shall offer a short account of the Shrapnell practice, at Dum Dum, on Saturday morning, which will probably be sufficient to convey some clear and distinct information on these points.

An Iron 24-pounder, an 18, a 12, and a 6 pounder, with a brass $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, were planted at the distance of 600 yards from a Curtain, extending in breadth, about 85 or 90 feet, and 7 or 8 feet in height. Two more Curtains of the same dimensions, were placed in the rear of the first, at an interval, between each, of 50 yards. The pieces of ordnance, just mentioned, being loaded with a moderate charge of gun-powder, and one of the shells; their fire opened upon the curtains. The elevation required at the distance of 600 yards is small, scarcely exceeding 3 degrees, for the howitzer, and one and a half, for the guns. Twenty-four rounds were fired, and excepting two shells, the fuses of which fell out or misgave, every one took effect, exploding a few yards in front of the first curtain, when the shot, which they contained, being projected forward, horizontally, nearly in the original direction of the shell, but with some degree of obliquity to the right and left, passed through the curtains, in the whole extent of their surface. When the fire from the battery had ceased, the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, [by a clo]se inspection of the curtains, against [which] the fire had been directed. They were [found t]o be penetrated by between 2 and 300 [shot] every part of their surface being pierced [like] a sieve. In some parts, the canvas was torn into irregular apertures, by fragments of the shells. The first glance at the curtains, was sufficient to shew the destruction occasioned by the fragments of the exploding shells, and the dispersion of their shot, communicating so distinct and lively and idea of their deadly carnage, in battle, that the mind, contemplating the representation of their effects, in scenes, happily remote from war and hostility, cannot speculate on the havoc of this engine of death even against an enemy, without a feeling of horror.—What pity that there should be just occasion for human ingenuity to be thus exerted, for the more easy, and effectual destruction of man!

The shells are of various sizes; but those suited to the calibre of a 24-pounder; or, what amounts to the same, to a $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, are in most common practice. Each shell, of that size, besides the charge of powder, is loaded with 182 carbine balls; and when it explodes at the desired point, two thirds of the balls, generally take effect; so that a column of Infantry or Cavalry, presenting a front of about 6 or 700 feet, will, from one, well directed Shrapnell, receive a discharge of fully 120 bullets, penetrating to a considerable extent, into the body of the column, carrying destruction in their course. The Shrapnell Shell seems to possess a higher degree of execution, than grape or canister shot, with this important advantage, that they are employed with their full effect, at considerable distances. These shells have not hitherto been used in any war in Asia: In Europe, they have been employed in some instances, with decisive effect, particularly in the battles of Maida, Vimiera, and Corunna. In this country, where the Cavalry of the Native Powers are so prone to desultory attacks, in large irregular bodies, the Shrapnell shell promises, should occasion arise for their use, to produce an almost incalculably great effect.

The Review closed with the Shrapnell practice.—The company then retired from the ground. General Macan, the Officers of Artillery and many others, breakfasted with Colonel Horsford, who in the evening, gave a grand entertainment to the General, and a number of other visitors.

The Presidency Orders of the following day, mentioned the Review in very handsome terms. Annexed is a copy of the Order, issued on that occasion.

"PRESIDENCY ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL MACAN.

"FORT WILLIAM, April 8, 1810.

"Major General Macan was highly gratified with the steady, soldier-like appearance, and correct performance of the Corps of Artillery, Reviewed at Dum Dum, yesterday.

"Their advance and retreat in line, was most excellent; their change of position was performed with great alacrity; their firing was close, regular, and well kept up; and the whole of the various Evolutions performed, exhibited a degree of perfection, which could only have been acquired, so early, by an honorable and zealous attention to the discipline of the Corps, composed at this moment, in the greatest part, of Recruits of a very few months standing in the Service.

"The very neat appearance, and forward state of discipline, of the newly raised Company of Golundauze attracted particular attention. The Major General noticed with particular satisfaction, the correctness of the elevation in the practice of Shrapnell's Shells; the admirable display of which, on the Curtains, was a striking proof of their well-directed effect. The Major General offers his best thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Horsford, and the Officers of the Artillery Corps, for their zealous and diligent discharge of their public duty, which enables him to report in every respect, so fully and favorably on the early efficient state of its discipline; and desires that his approbation may be conveyed to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Artillery reviewed yesterday.

"Extra Batta to be served out to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates accordingly.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1810.

By late ukhbars from Delhi, we learn, that Runjeet Sing was besieging the fortress of Mooltan, in the province of the same nam[e]; that the fire from his batteries had dismou[nted] many of the enemy's guns, and that he ha[d re]jected proposals of compromise tendered by [the] Rajah. We have various particulars in our possession relative to the operations in that quarter but are compelled by the pressure of other matter to postpone them till our next.

Soojah-ul-Moolk, late King of Cabul, appears from the last accounts, to have been resident in the neighbourhood of Attock; but, whether as a sovereign prince at the head of an army, or as an humble dependent on the Rajahb of Lahore, our information does not enable us to determin.

Ameer Khan, according to the latest advices, was at Chytore; and the ministers both of Holkar and Scindiah, it is said, had come to the resolution of preventing him from joining his army.

The Ganges arrived at St. Helena on the 23d of November; and the H. C Ships Earl Spencer, Lord Keith and Monarch had been expected to quit that island, some days before, under convoy of the Princess Charlotte frigate.

The contents of the Sydney Gazetts, received by the late arrival from New South Wales, are almost wholly uninteresting. No event of moment had taken place in that colony, from the date of our former advices down to the period of the Lady Barlow's departure;—if we except a second and more tremendous overflow of the Hawkesbury, which had spread its accustomed ravages among the forms of the settlers.

It has been stated, on the authority of private accounts, that His Majesty's Government in England had transmitted orders to New South Wales, directing that Governer Bligh should be immediately reinstated in his authority, and that the orders to this effect had been sent out under charge of Colonel McQuarie, whose arrival at the Cape has been already notified. We have reason to believe, however, that nothing was publicly known on this subject, at Sydney, when the Lady Barlow sailed. Governor Bligh still remained on board the Porpoise, in the Derwent; where his authority was not recognized by Captain Collins, the Governor of the settlement.

Many of the settlers on Norfolk Island, we understand, had lately removed to Van Diemen's land; and orders had been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, directing the entire evacuation of the former colony.

The India Gazette of Monday as well as several of the papers published during the week, have already given in detail all the circumstances connected with the fresh interruption which the Company's trade has sustained at Canton.

It appears by the same accounts, that a negociation had been recently opened, between the Tsontoc (or Viceroy) of that city, and Appoo Sae, the chief of one of the Ladrone squadrons; which, owing to the refusal of either party to pay the first visit to the other, had ultimately terminated in nothing. The Tsontoc had returned to Canton, and the Pirate fleet remained quietly at anchor off Chumpee, when the ships lately arrived, quitted the river.

The H. C. ship Cuffnels, being found in a leaky state, was to be sent to Bombay for repair, instead of proceeding to England.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY, 23d *March*, 1810.

"There is not much doing here at present, "in the way of trade; for, although the late "expedition to the Gulph has removed every "obstruction in that quarter, yet, it seems, British Merchants are not likely to benefit by it. "The Arabs have gained so complete an ascendancy in their own shipping, that ours are "shut out from their ports, and they are now "reaping the harvest, which has been opened "to them, at the expence of British blood and "treasure.—Every port in the Gulph is pouring out fleets for all parts of India,—which "are now secure from their own Pirates, and, "as formerly, enjoying the double protection "of a British or a French flag, as best suits "their purpose.

"We have just heard of the loss of the Jehaungheer, (one of the ships lately taken up "by this Government as transport,) on the "Malabar Coast. All hands saved. The Company sustain the whole loss, according to the "terms of contract. The owners are Natives "here, and will receive 96,000 Rs. in compensation."

[Th]e only Country ships yet destined to proceed [f]rom this port to Europe, under the terms of th[e] [no]tification of Government, are th[e] Fairlie and [illegible]

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CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

Buy Rs.	A.	CALCUTTA, APRIL 13, 1810.	Sell Rs.	A.
4	12	New Eight per Cents. Interest, payable half yearly premium,..........	4	8
3	8	Eight per Cents. of 1810. to 1806 ditto	3	4
	4	Eight per Cents. of 1799 to 1800 Par.		

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1810.

COLOMBO] Arrived, April 7th Brig Farquhar, Captain A Cameron, from Chittagong

April 11th Ship Aurora, Captain A. Glass, from Bengal. Passenger W. Mackintosh, Esq.

THE NEWS,—OCT. 29.

Every day serves to prove more and more the embarassment of Mr. Perceval. The acknowledged inadequacy of the whole of his faction, for the most material situation of Office, the management of the finances, has reduced him to the necessity of making overtures to Lord Sidmouth, in hopes that he may obtain the aid of Mr. Vansittart in the Treasury!—Lord Sidmouth is himself so seriously indisposed with a liver complaint, that there is no idea of his taking any part in public affairs—and we are persuaded that the application to Mr. Vansittart will fail.

A subscription has been opened by several public spirited individuals for the legal defence of those who havebeen committed for hissing and hooting at Covent-Garden Theatre. It already amounts to between one and two hundred pounds.

The grossest pariality is constantly practised at the Office in Bow-street, respecting the contest between the Managers of the Theatre and the People. On Friday a Gentleman accompanied another, whowas taken from the House to Bow-street for rioting, for the purpose of giving evidence against the Officer. At the door of the Office the Official question first put is—"What do you want? for whom do you "wish to appear"—"I come to state what I "saw, and if necessary, to give bail, the man "is ill used"—Turn that troublesome fel-"low out—no rioting here!"—And out goes the applicant, neck and heels. At other times way is courteously and most officiously made for a "very respectable Gentleman, who saw the whole transaction," and confirms Mr. Brandon's charge. Scores of reputable persons have been refused admission, or rudely thrust forth, who atended for the purpose of giving bail.

A Gentleman was on 'Change on Friday, who left Spain by the packet with the Mail. He says that heavy complaints are made of the artifices employed by the Junta to conceal the state of affairs from the people, who suppose themselves to be deeply interested in the result of the present contest. Similar observations are made in the letters of which the following are extracts:—

SEVILLE, OCTOBER 3.

"The populace are loud in their discontents of the Junta. Their complaints are heard, but not appeased. Our Government is constantly kept in alarm, through the fear of commotions."

"CADIZ, OCTOBER 9.

"You must not believe what you will hear by the letters from hence, as in fact you know much more of affairs than we do. We are kept in complete ignorance of what is proceeding in Spain, and are even almost in utter darkness as to transactions in our own neighbourhood."

"The Managers of Covent-Garden Theatre having come to a determination of putting an end to the present disturbances, a hasty copy of the Address intended to be delivered, is hereby sent for the use of your impartial Paper."

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am authorised by the Proprietors and Managers of the Theatre, to address you in the language of submission, and to propose such conciliatory terms, as they trust will secure the return of your favour, and tend to obliterate all past animosities."

"1st. Upon the subject of your displeasure, the Managers have no hesitation in confessing how sorry they are, that any part of their conduct should seem to have deserved it; and if, in the moment of executing what they deemed it their duty to enforce, some important examples have been pitched upon, and some cases of severity have been exercised to the injury of the individual, they repent of such precipitancy, and implore your pardon and forgivness for it. Moreover, they are willing, on the ground of atonment, to renounce all further prosecutions in the business.

"2dly. On the subject of annual private boxes, the Managers are ready to admit the principle of giving up private advantage to public benefit; and, since it coincides with your will in this particular instance, they will endeavour to conform to it as soon as possible; but the engagements being made for the season, they hope you will permit their ratification till the close of it; after which period, the number of private boxes shall be confined, as formerly, to the upper tiers within the extent of the orchestra.

"3dly. Upon the subject of the prices of admission, the Managers, anxious to remove the impression that an unfair advantage has been taken, of an opportunity when a rival Theatre is in existence, will give way to the pressure of the moment; but, conficing that the intention of the public does not go the extent of a wish to destroy their legal claims and rights, they beg leave to wave only the exercise of them for the present; limiting their obedience to a more plausible opportunity, when another new Theatre is opened for competition. In the mean time, with the profoundest respect, they presume to solicit the returning favours of a generous and forgiving public; under whose patronage, they will endeavour to carry on the concern at Old prices."

THE TIMES,—NOVEMBER 6

The circumstances which produced Mr Canning's retirement from office have hitherto been only half explained to the public. We have reason to believe them to be nearly as follows When the indisposition of the Duke of Portland increased to so alarming a degree as to render his Grace's resignation unavoidable, the question of who should be his successor naturally divided the Cabinet It was soon discovered that the rival pretensions of two of its members would become a point of most difficult adjustment. Mr. Perceval considered his pretensions to be equally valid with those of Mr Canning; and the latter gentleman appears to have held his own talents in such self estimation as to justify his determination not to yield to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The agitation of these respective claims, at a time too when no great degree of unanimity prevailed in the Cabinet, and while the projected removal of Lord Castlereagh was still a secret, would, it was apprehended, sap the foundations of the Ministry. To Mr Canning, office was an object of ambition; and to Mr. Perceval, the retention of the services of that Minister was a point of extreme importance. A correspondence arose out of these discussions, in which every topic of persuasion was exhausted to induce Mr. Canning to continue in the Administration; but, since he was determined to retire, in the event of Mr. Perceval's succeeding the Duke of Portland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is said to have proposed to him the adoption of a middle course, in which their continuance in office might be secured, without any collision of political views, and without any abandonment of their respective pretensions. Mr. Perceval proposed that the high office of First Lord of the Treasury should be offered either to Lord Bathurst, or Lord Harrowby, or, (what is said to have conveyed something offensive in its terms to Mr. Canning) *even* to Lord Wellesley. Previous to this last overture, the correspondence is reported to have been conducted with every appearance of temperate discussion. But the impatience of ambition is not easily restrained: the proposition was disrelished, and contributed, together with the tone in which the services of the Noble Marquis were indifferently alluded to and under-rated, to produce those feelings which suggested to both preties the discontinuance of all further communication. Mr. Canning resigned. This event does not appear to have been produced by any circumstances at all connected with his dissatisfaction at the conduct of Lord Castlereagh; nor does it seem to have been influenced by any consciousness of the general imbecillity of the Cabinet, of which he was a member, or by disapprobation of the system which had been adopted and pursued.

Extract of a letter dated Vera Cruz. August 25:—"It appears that the scandal occasioned by the mis-understanding between Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and the Commander of the *Undaunted* frigate, has arisen from some difference between them with regard to the conveyance of the specie, which Mr. Johnstone maintained to be his exclusive privilege;—a claim which the Captain of the *Undaunted* was not disposed to admit. During this disagreement, the Captain of the *Undaunted* armed one of his boats, and stationed her in the harbour of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of stopping and examining every vessel going in or out, under the pretence of searching for deserters. The imprudence of the officer who commanded the boat went so far, as to fire with musketry upon one vessel. The final result has been, that owing to the Commander of the *Undaunted* being the senior officer, and out of pique from his quarrel with Mr. Johnstone, he has not permitted either the *Ethalion* frigate, the *Franchise* from Jamaica, or four English brigs from the other islands, to take on board a single dollar; and the specie belonging to the English Government is to be sent home in Spanish vessel, commanded by Signior Ramon."

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—The following are the particulars of the disturbance at this establishment, which we noticed in a former Paper:—On the night of Saturday the 21st, two or three of the students who, contrary to the regulations of the College, had been amusing themselves all day in the country, without leave obtained for that purpose, on their return seized the watchman, who was particularly obnoxious to them, and treated him very roughly. They afterwards summoned all their adherents, who took their stand in the Court-yard, calling out "No watch;" and keeping up a perpetual volley of stones, added to the firing of pistols and blunderbusses, (which, however, since appear to have been only loaded with powder,) set all opposition at defiance. Apprehensions were at length entertained that they intended to fire the building; in consequence of which, the Professors were induced to enter into a negociation, which was speedily followed by a treaty on the following bases—that the rioters should be exempt from corporal punishment; that their grievances should be redressed; and that the too vigilant watchman should be dismissed. At the commencement of the disturbance, intelligence had been transmitted by express to the Court of Directors; several of whom arriving when tranquillity was restored, three of the misguided young men, who had acted as ring-leaders in this alarming affair, were brought to an examination before the College Council, and finally expelled; the remainder, on expressing their contrition, were severely reprimanded, and suffered to pursue their studies. Some of the above young gentlemen, we understand, are under prosecution for poaching in the neighbourhood.

NOVEMBER 7.

MUTINY AT HALIFAX.—By accounts from Halifax we learn, that a Court Martial had sat for two days on the Boatswain, Carpenter, and about twenty-five Mutineers belonging to his Majesty's Ship *Columbine*, who had laid a plan to murder the Captain and Officers, and to take the ship's boats and proceed to the American shore. The boatswaine and five others have been hanged, four of them in chains, the remainder have been severely flogged, and are to serve as convicts abroad for different periods. If one of the mutineers had not repented and informed, the consequences might have been as bloody and fatal as in the case of the *Hermione*.

Mr. Miller, who spoke so indecorously of the King in the Common Council on Friday last, is Treasurer of the Fund in aid of the Covent-Garden Rioters, and was the only person in the whole City of London who, on the joyous and happy occasion of the late Jubilee, refused to pay any tribute of respect to his Sovereign; and on that day, while all other Shops were shut, threw his open, and, as usual, exhibited his boots and shoes conspicuously hung out at the door.

SPORTING.—The *York Herald* of Saturday last contains the following paragraph:—

"One of the most *eminent Counsel* in this kingdom has given it as his clear and decided opinion, that *unqualified* persons may very safely sport with a *qualified* man, without being subject to a penalty; and that it has been judicially determined, a Magistrate is even liable to an information, who convicts a person participating in the sport, in aid, and under the protection, of a qualified man"

Yesterday noon, *Michael Dogherty*, a soldier belonging to the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Foot, stood in the pillory at Charing-cross, pursuant to his sentence, for brutal conduct towards an Infant. On being placed on the scaffold, he appeared dressed in a great coat and a leather cap, which covered him so close, that his face could not be seen; but the populace insisting on the cap being pulled off, he stood exposed; and so plentifully did the females supply him with rotten eggs and mud, that the features of this abandoned criminal were quite disfigured. He was taken back to the prison, almost lifeless, there to remain for twelve months.

The poor man, a workman of Mr. Parker's, Wire-worker, Frith-street, who was about three weeks since bit in the hand by a Rattlesnake, in Piccadilly, died on Saturday morning, in Saint George's Hospital. The arm was in a state of mortification. He was attended with great attention the whole of his illness by Dr. Horne.

NOVEMBER, 9

Some of the letters recently received from the Continent state, that Bonaparte has it in contemplation to restore the Monarchy of Poland in favour of Eugene Beauharnois. They also state that Bonaparte is determined to carry into execution his threat against the Spaniards, viz. that he will divide that kingdom into provinces, and give them to his favourite Generals Joseph Bonaparte, it is said, is to be seat back to Naples.

By the Matterosa, a vessel from the River Plate and Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Marazion in Cornwall, letters of the 16th of August have been received from Buenos Ayres. They inform us that the terms of the Proclamation of the new Viceroy, Cisneros, respecting the admission of ships into the Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced. Several vessels under English and Portuguese colours had appeared in the river, both with cargoes and in ballast, but were all refused admission, and consequently could neither discharge nor be allowed to load; they were ordered away within 24 hours, with an assurance that, without a licence from the mother country, it would be impossible to have leave to enter. It appears that there still exist, in South America, two parties, one of which is favourable and the other averse to the new Viceroy; both these parties had strong votaries but the preponderance appeared in favour of the new order of things.

The Chichester packet, Capt. Rogers, is arrived with mails from Jamaica, bringing accounts to the 10th of September. Seven of her crew died of the yellow fever while she lay at Jamaica. On board her are 450,000 dollars, for different merchants.—The Mosselle brig Capt. Boys, had returned to Port Royal, from Santo-Domingo, with Major-General Carmichael on board. Previous to his Excellency leaving Santo-Domingo, the following agreement was made between him and the Governor of the Spanish port of Santo-Domingo, relating to commerce:—

1. That all vessels bearing the flag of Great Britain, and navigated according to law, shall have free access and admission into all the ports u[illegible] Government, and shall pay the same as those of Spanish vessels; enjoying [illegible] leges, and liberties, in navigation equally with the latter—

2. That the persons and property of [illegible] jects in the Spanish dominions of St. Do[illegible] under the safeguard and protection of the Gov[illegible] —3. The contracting parties having [illegible] selves to agree to the aforesaid articles, they are same time to be considered only in force for the [illegible] being, until submitted to the respective Governments of Great Britain and Spain.

Letters have been received from Sweden, which mention a report that Russia, Sweden, Prussia, and Denmark, have agreed to close the Baltic against the vessels of [illegible] other nation except France.

Aaron Chapman, Esq. is elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of John Travers, Esq. deceased.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Mr. Sergent Best moved for a new trial in the case of Messrs. Wright *v* Colonel Wardle. It was an action for goods sold and delivered to Mrs Mary Anna Clarke, for which the jury, according to the evidence then brought before them, considered Colonel Wardle responsible, and gave a verdict accordingly. The learned Sergeant now read an affidavit of Colonel Wardle, complaining that the evidence on the former trial was brought forward by conspiracy and supported by perjury; and setting forth several other allegations. Lord Ellenborough was afraid of violating the rules of Court, where a party had had full opportunity to prove at his trial what was now stated by affidavits. At the same time, circumstances were adduced in the present instance, which fixed Mrs. Clarke with the Plaintiff in a connection more, from the begining to the end of the business, than appeared at the time of the trial; and it might, therefore, be as well to grant the rule *nisi*.—A new trial was granted.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Publishing of Banns*—Mr. Richards called the attention of the Court to the case of Miss Nicholson and Mr. Giles. Mr. Blythe could assure his Lordship, that neither Mr. Giles nor Mr. Smith were at all aware that Miss Nicholson was a ward in Chancery; and he held in his hand an affidavit made to this effect by Mr Smith. He was instructed to say that Mr. Giles and Mr. Smith were ready to appear and willing to answer all such questions as might be put to them relative to this case, and that Mr. Smith for any involuntary offence of which he may have been guilty against the Court, was anxious to make every reparation in his power. Lord Eldon said, that it was his intention to dispose of the case to-morrow. His Lordship said, that he did not mean to impute any improper conduct to the Clergyman who published the banns. He had felt it his duty, in this case, to put certain questions to that Gentleman; and from his answers he learned, that it had been the custom to hand up the banns to the Clergyman, who was in the habit of publishing them, forthwith; and that accordingly persons were often proclaimed neither of whom were resident in the said parish. He was borne out by the authority of his predecessors, in saying, that the Clergyman thus acting, subjected himself to ecclesiastical & other censures.—In fact, the Act of Parliament was not acted up to; for the Act provided, that seven days notice should be given to the Clergyman before the publishing of the banns, setting forth the Christian & Surnames of the parties, the houses in which they respectively resided, and the length of the time each had resided. The object in giving this notice evidently was, that the Clergyman might, in the interim, ascertain the truth or falsehood of the statement contained in the notice; which certainly it was his bounden duty, accordibg to the Act [illegible]. If, however, it was not the custom, it rendered the deviation from the legal practice more excuseable, but could not, on any account, justify that deviation. He thought it his duty to state the law thus far.

THE LONDON PACKET.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1809.

Moniteurs have been received to the date of November 2, and Dutch Papers to that of 5. Their contents are not very interesting. The Bavarian army, marching in three divisions, has commenced military operations against the Tyrol. The van of the division, under General Wrede, had enterded Rottenberg previous to the 20th ult. and was expected to reach Inspruck in a day or two From the great difficulties of the country, the spirit of this hardy people, and the advanced season of the year, we may, however, hope, that the Bavarians will not be able to make much progress for a considerable time.

The subsequent letter from the Banks of the Elbe, dated November 1, adverts to some further success obtained by the brave Mountaineers.

"The Tyroleans have beaten a large party of Bavarians, and have driven them into Saltzburgh. The minute particulars of this affair have not transpired, but I learn that it was a very bloody engagement. It seems that the troops of the former imprudently advanced into the valley from their mountains, when the Bavarians rushed upon them, and drove them back to the hills. The Tyroleans rallied, and having seduced the enemy in the pursuit, fell upon him in their turn, until the Bavarians were obliged to take refuge in the fortificati-

(Continued after the Poetry)

... KING'S ANTHEM.

... FOR 25 ... OCT. 1809.

GOD save great GEORGE our King!
Long has he reign'd our King,
With gentle sway,
In his reign's fiftie...
Let ... cheer!
GEORGE ... praises hear
This happy day.

His People's Liberties
He fully knows to prize;
Our Rights and Laws.
Justice has mark'd his way:
Old and young homage pay,
Trade, Arts, and Arms display,
His high applause.

Learning and Piety
Grace his Authority;
And raise his name.
Far above other Kings:
While each true Briton sings
Hymns to the KING of Kings,
GEORGE to proclaim.

Grant him, LORD, still to reign!
Late the reward to gain
Of thy blessing.
Long may he live to hear
Hand, heart, and voice declare
Our fervent grateful pray'r,
GOD save the King!

(Continued from the second page.)

ons of Saltzburg. The latter are said to have lost more than 300 men, but their opponents suffered severely from the flying artillery, as they have done on other occasions.

"Smaller skirmishes have of late frequently taken place, in which the Tyroleans generally came off victorious."

In THE PACKET of Friday we spoke of the arrival of Jamaica Mail.—The accounts from this Island are to the date of Sept. 10.

Before our troops left St. Domingo, some amicable arrangements were settled in regard to the commerce with that island.

The following is however an extract of a private letter from Kingston:—

"The people here do nothing but rail at Generals and Ministers. Our Commander-in-Chief, M. G. Carmichael, is returned with his troops from St. Domingo, after having lost above 200 of them, to no other purpose but that of burthening the colony with French prisoners, who would otherwise have been at the disposal of the Spaniards, to whose assistance he thought proper to volunteer his services, leaving this Island unprotected, and exposing his men, by useless fatigues, not in the honourable field of battle, for not a shot was fired.

"The Planters keep in the same strain that they have done ever since I came here, viz. that they are toiling and wearing out their constitutions in an unwholesome climate, to no other purpose but that of putting money into the pockets of the British Government—that it is notorious that the more sugar a planter sends home, the more he is brought into debt by it, instead of getting any return from a concern in which he has sunk perhaps a hundred thousand pounds. They are quite exasperated at a story which a late Governor h... written out, that he found the dispatches se... home while he was here with strong rep... ...hese evils, lying in the Secre... of State's Office *unopened.*"

In our last we spoke briefly on the subject of a proposed evacuation of the Island of Walcheren.—On this subject we have the following letter from Flushing, dated Nov. 2:—

"I have received some information, which I think may be of use. I am confidently told that our Commander-in-Chief does not think we can keep possession of the Island if we are attacked, which it is believed will not be deferred. What weight of opinion will have at home I do not know."

"P. S. I saw last night a Dutch Gentleman who came from Antwerp, and who tells us that no more supplies of troops had arrived in that city, but 15,000 were expected very soon under Davoust. They have already more than 20,000 in our neighbourhood. If it were not for the fleet, I should not much like our situation. I will let you know more next mail."

It should seem, from the above statement, as General Don was of opinion that the enemy would be able to effect a landing upon the Island, and thus oppose great obstacles to the embarkation of the sick. Now this opinion is, we understand, contrary to that of Naval Officers, who deemed it almost impossible for the French to land upon the Island while we keep a strong naval force there: and the plan delivered to Government for its retention proceeded upon the principle of having a large naval force, and only a small military one.

On this subject a Ministerial Paper of last night says—"If we bring our army from the Island, we do not see why it should follow of course that we should let the enemy regain possession of it, when we can, as we believe, effectually prevent them, by keeping a naval force there."

Some military force, however, must of course be kept up if the Island be retained; and hence it is, we learn, that a number of transports are collected at Harwich, for the em... ...n of troops. The 11th, 59th, & 79th Re...ents, ...y in barracks at Wheeley and Colchester, ... understood, have orders to hold themsel... ... for Walcheren.

Expectations are entertained in France that the Americans will make common cause with France and the Northern Powers, against th... Country.—The following o...vations are ...tracted from a recent number ... ...per... Work published at Paris, the po... which is under the direction of a ... the Senate:—

"In fact, the Peace with Russ... happy prelude to that which is abo... all the Northern flags, like fasces, ... that flag which pretends to keep the ... a state of humiliation. It is beyond ... that Sweden will treat with Denmark ... Prussia, and obtain from France oblivi... the past.—On their side, the United S... approximate as much as possible the Powers ... the North, by bringing, as a first guarantee of their amicable dispositions, the resentment which has been produced by the conduct of England towards them. Their Ambassador to Russia is arrived at Copenhagen. The Americans do more—they have rejected the English Minister, Mr. Jackon.

"Every thing then induces us to believe, that by supporting nobly the contest in which they are engaged, by honour and well understood interest, the Americans will not lose sight of the memorable words addressed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, through the medium of his Minister for Foreign Affairs—that the intentions and motives of that Monarch will be judged, as well as the acts of which he makes mention; and that, conformably to the wise advice and useful encouragement contained in it, the English will soon find in the North of the two Hemispheres, a long chain, by which their vessels will be stopped, and their pride rebuked."

Yesterday his Majesty, and Princesses Augusta and Sophia, rode to St. George's Chapel, and heard a sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Goodall, from John, chap. xxii ver. 3.

We are happy to announce that the Princess Amelia is a little better since her return to Windsor.

It is confidently stated in the Ministerial circles, that the Marquis Wellesley has consented to accept the Seals of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Perceval, we understand, has recently made an offer of a seat at the Treasury board to Earl Percy, which offer was declined.

Dr. Parsons, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, is nominated Dean of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Sparks, promoted to the see of Chester.

An Evening Paper says, "A meeting was held on Friday, at which were present, Sir D. Dundes Col. Gordon, the two Surveyors of the Crown, Dr. Moseley, Physician, and Mr Keate, Surgeon, of Chelsea Hospital, when the original agreement with Col. Gordon was confirmed."

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Million	£76,691,173
Ditto on Account of Loans	81,894,641
Ditto by Land Tax	23,384,963
Ditto by 1l per Cent. per Ann. on Imp. Loan	1,007,033
Transferred for Purchase of Life Annuities	919,90
Total	£183,897,713

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 2,893,877l. 11s. 9d.

Miss Latham has put in bail to answer the indictment fonnd against her for perjury. Doctors Powell and Howarth were her sureties.

"Nova Scotia, Oct. 10

"Mr. ERSKINE has left Philadelphia for Washington, to take leave of the President, and with his family and suite will embark for England in the Africaine frigate. His furniture is advertised for sale at Washington."

"Norfolk, Sept. 22.

"MR. JACKSON.—We can state, upon undoubted authority, that this Minister is not yet accredited, and that Mr. ERSKIME continues, and will continue, to exercise the functions of Minister from Great Britain, until the President returns to Washington, when Mr. JACKSON will be received. No demand was made by Mr. SMITH, as to the object of his mission!"

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 7, 1809.

The King has been pleased to institute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, the Right Hon. John Jeffreys Earl Camden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine;) the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and Francis Almaric Spencer, Esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Almaric Spencer) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the Affairs in India.

SPAIN.

The p... lately concluded between Austria and Fra... will enable Napoleon to devote his whole a... ...on to the Spanish Peninsula; it th...refo... ...uires but little foresight to pro...ecy ...most immediate subjection of Spain and P... ...al to the arms of France. This in ou... ...will be a happy circumstance for ... The following letters tend to shew ...tely tired our troops are of afford... ...e to an ally who cares not a straw ... sleep on the bare ground, or are ...our the trenchers they eat off. It ...proved beyond contradiction that ... are, generally speaking, unde... ...erty. Their Nobles are wholly ...arty squabbles for place and pow... interests of the people (who in ...re only fighting for them) are ... of private ag... ...nt. The following letters afford a ...ery gloomy picture of the state of ... the British Army. We must how... ...premi... that since the *Baron of Douro's* orders to ...eminate *no news* but *good news*, th... has existed the greatest difficulty in receiving letters from our soldiers in Spain.

"SEPTEMBER 21.

"Our corps marched to——— on the——— leaving Spain with deep regret, and astonished at the illusion of a dream which the victory of Talavera had apparently to every sense substantiated. Europe will ever consider our campaign as one of the most remarkable in the history of the world; for the conquerors have in fact been the conquered, and the enemy has gained almost complete possession of a kingdom by the licence of the victors. The effects are scarcely to be traced from any reasonable causes. It is a calamity that astounds, and almost annihilates the wish for enquiry. It is now, however that I revert to the projects for the campaign. Events will still more prove the folly of the Councils which are understood to have been originally advised; for had Madrid even fallen, the British Army must still have returned towards Segovia, in order to turn the mountains of Guadarama!"

SEPTEMBER 10

"A thousand reasons now prevent me from expressing my griefs, or rather exposing all the sources of them. The result of the whole is, however, a most gloomy political prospect; for night is closing fast on the cheering sun of Spanish liberty and triumph. From the British General, with a very small exception, to the follower of the camp, there is but one sentiment of ill-will to the Spanish cause. The wants of the belly have always been paramount with John Bull. Few British armies are capacitated to endure a campaign, where much inconvenience and many privations must be experienced; but this army is, of all *I ever saw*, (I speak not of its courage, which is unquestionable) the least adapted! and if our whole force was so constituted, we had better confine ourselves to the attack of Islands, and adventures of the sea-coast, and never mingle in the great theatre of military operations.

"I am, however, more vexed to think the clamour is raised against the Spaniards, to drown the wail that the cubs are making for the kennel. If France conquers this country, we shall find Spanish conscripts can be made good soldiers, and that Bonaparte will subdue still insubdued realms, with armies in which 80,000 Spaniards will be at least marshalled. Let those who blaspheme the Creator and truth, with regard to the military qualifications and powers of the Spaniards, remember that both Austria and Prussia have yielded in three months to the Conqueror; but that Spain, although her great fortresses were possessed by perfidy, although her armies were dispersed, and her Chiefs either captured or divided into factions, and her arsenals and magazines unprovided, notwithstanding the presence of Napoleon and 200,000 troops, has still maintained the contest 18 months—given in the defence of Saragossa and Gerona the two most heroic and splendid examples of persevering courage in the history of the world—and still preserves two-thirds of the country, and finds employment for 120,000 of her enemies. These facts are indisputable, and not fallaciously represented.

"I know the defect of the Spanish system; but the mass is eminently superior, and it has been the misfortune of Spain that her revolution has been conducted by the Nobility. In case of Ciudad Rodrigo being besieged, Sir Arthur has pledged himself to relieve it, and to aid in defence of the passes, if an attack is made in this quarter; but his late movements incline one to doubt his promises, or else he has given Craufurd an useless march of 70 miles to and fro. * * * * * * * * * * He pledged himself to defend this kingdom with 30,000 men, against the power of the enemy. That pledge is on disagreeable record. Officers should never make such indiscreet assertions; they may obtain a momentary gratification for their ambition, but the event will terminate in punishment, by catastrophe to the country confiding, and disgrace to the individual presuming or deceiving. I may be wrong in this conjesture, but every incident strengthens the opinion; for the bridges of Villa Velha and Abrantes are exposed to a *coup-de-main*, and an enterprising enemy, amounting to 1500 chasseurs, would carry terror and desolation down the Tagus, to the opposite shore of the capital: our ruined cavalry could not im...de them; and if we lost the flying bridge of V...a Velha, there would be no passage for us.

"SEPTEMBER 19.

"It is understood that Sir A. Wellesley lost 1800 horses from want of food, and that his army is rapidly wasting by sickness *and discontent.* The report of peace also influenced his movements, but we hope his brother's arrival, and the new appointment of Commander-in-Chief, will restore his *vis animi*. It appears that temper too often influences great political considerations. To act always vigorously, the *amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido,* should ever be present, &c."

FLUSHING, OCT. 23.

Notwithstanding the two large fleets of sick men which, yesterday and the day before, sailed for England, our hospitals are still quite full. In truth there are now very few troops in the island but sick. In our regiment we have not fifty duty men, and some other regiments have not thirty. In the mean time the French are very busy in all the neighbouring islands, and will some morning astonish our Dons here.

What can you wise people in England be thinking about, to attempt to keep such an island as this, with a few weak, sick wretches, while you are every where surrounded by an active enemy? If reinforcements are not speedily sent, we may, in a very short time, be surprised here. This week, Government sent out two Generals, but no troops.

We have Generals enough, and nearly as many Doctors and Commissaries as we have Military Officers. Our Generals are—

Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, Commander in Chief.

Major-General Moncrief, 90th regiment, Second in Command.

——— ——— Earl Dalhousie, 2d or Queen's Regiment.

——— ——— Dyot, 25th Regiment.

Brig.-General Ackland, Foot Guards.

——— ——— Baron de Rottenburgh, 60th Regiment.

——— ——— Baron Alten, King's German Legion.

——— ——— Sontag, ditto.

——— ——— Brown, 40th Regiment.

——— ——— Walker, 50th Regiment.

——— ——— Terrott, Artillery.

——— ——— Hay, Scots Royals,

General Montresor has gone home very ill, and we are afraid we shall lose that popular officer, General Dyot, who goes home on leave.

General Don, our new Commander in Chief, is daily expected, when Sir Eyre Coote immediately takes his departure home. General Don is spoken of as a very able Officer. An able Commander should be considered as an indispensible requisite here; for he will have many able ones to contend with on the part of the enemy, and that at no very distant period. If we are not soon recalled from this burying-place, you may ere long expect to hear of our having very hot work here.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BAYONNE, OCT. 12.—For some time nothing important has happened between the French army and that of the Anglo-Spanish. We know that the French will remain tranquil in their positions till the reinforcements which they expect will put them in a condition to resume offensive operations. It is certain that a part of the troops which are in the South of France have received orders to march to Spain, and that others will follow them. Two battalions of chosen troops of the National Guards, of the Southern country, will occupy the defiles of the Pyrenees as well as the fortresses in the North of Spain, of which the French are masters. Lodgings have already been prepared on the high road from Paris to Bayonne for a great number of troops, who will shortly arrive in this town.

The Marquis of Wellesley, it is said, has given a new plan of operations to be acted upon against the French.

PARIS, OCT. 19.—We are assured that immense works are about to be made at the Port of Antwerp, and it will be enlarged so as to contain a numerous fleet: it is also said, that the fortifications of Ostend will be augmented; Slikens will likewise be put in a state of defence, and the beautiful sluices in that town secured against a *coup-de-main*.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, OCT. 27.—A mercantile house at Hamburgh is reported to have received intelligence from the South of France, that the Toulon Fleet had sailed, and was pursued by the British.—The news of Admiral Sir James Saumarez having entered the Swedish port of Carlscrona with the British Fleet, has roused the Jealousy of the Danes, who say, in their official Newspapers, thaa this proceeding ought to be considered as a violation of the treaty recently concluded between Russia and Sweden. Some private letters from Courland, re...eived yesterday, say that it was reported ...am St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor Alex...der was not satisfied with the changes which N... intends to make with regard to the future st...e and government of Poland, and that an a... ...f 60,000 additional troops had received orders ... ...h into Gallicia.

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, NOV. 5.

The Saxon Ambassador set off this morning to meet the King, his master, who is expected to arrive at Fontainbleau to-morrow or the following day.

His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Ragusa, sets off this day to put himself at the head of his corps, which is to occupy Dalmatia and the Illyrian Provinces.

The Ministers left town yesterday for Fontainbleau.

The Journal of Gard, contains the following article from Nismes, dated October 28th :—

" The day before yesterday between ten and eleven o'clock at night, there was felt in this place a concussion followed by a very loud and sharp report. This was heard twice, with an interval of bout half an hour between each report. The cause was at first thought to be an earthquake; but as the sound proceeded from the coast, (for it was almost a dead calm, and the little wind there was, came from the S. or S. W.) and as several French and English vessels had been seen upon the coast, between Cette and Aiguemortes, some persons ascribed this phenomenon to the explosion of a great quantity of gun-powder. This conjecture is this day confirmed by intelligence, that two vessels which had gone ashore near Avesquieres, had been set on fire and blown up at the time above mentioned. It is remarkable that the explosion should have been so distinctly heard at Nismes, considering that it is ten leagues from the coast. We are in anxious expectation of the particulars of this event."

The 5 per cents. with dividend from the 22d of September, are at 80 f. 30 c.

The English papers have published a letter from Adjutant-General Stewart to the Commandant of the 29th Regiment, in which, by command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, he presents that Regiment with a stand of French colours, said to have been taken by it from the French in the battle of Talavera. Upon this letter the *Moniteur* has the following note :—

" Our troops have no colours; they have eagles only. The regiment from which the colours were taken is not named. This part of Lord Wellington's dispatch is false. The pretended spoil made by the English in the battle of Talavera, is contradicted by the Administration of the Park of Artillery, so far as regards the cannon, and with respect to the eagles, by the Administrations of the different corps. This, therefore, is nothing more than a falsehood invented to amuse the English people.'

ROTTERDAM, NOV. 9.

The following is an extract of a letter from Marshal Dumonceau to his Majesty, dated the 1st inst. from his Head quarters at Goes.

" SIRE,—I have the honour of still being enabled to transmit to your Mrjesty the most satisfactory intelligence with regard to the conduct of the Dutch troops; and also the state of defence of the most important points in the different islands of this Department. From every information that I can learn, it appears certain, that the views of the enemy are exclusively confined to the town of Flushing, and that all the accounts of their having received reinforcements are unfounded. On the contrary, the enemy's force in that quarter rather seems to be reduced; for in the course of last week, upwards of 700 sick were embarked from the Island of Walcheren for England. The maladies which prevail among the enemy's troops are decidedly to be ascribed to the climate and season; and it is therefore but natural to conclude, that they should equally affect your Majesty's troops; though, on the other hand, the great attention of the Medical department, and every possible assistance in the Royal Hospitals, have been attended with the happiest effects; so that in the course of last month, no less than 1525 men were discharged from the Hospitals, and rejoined their respective corps."

From a return of the same date, transmitted by the Marshal, it appears, that there still remained in the Hospital six officers and 799 men sick, and 1 officer and 595 on the list of convalescents.

STUTGARD, OCT. 27.

The Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, with the general staff of the army, were still in Vienna on the 23d. The Prince was occupied in giving the necessary instructions with regard to the new positions to be taken by the different corps of the army. The departure of the Viceroy was announced for the 24th. His Italian army marches against the Tyrolese. The eleventh corps, which lately formed the army of Dalmatia, resumes its former positions. Its head-quarters will be at Laybach.

The resignation of the Archduke Charles still occupies the attention of the people of Vienna. It is generally thought that his bad state of health, and his regret at the turn which affairs took, were the causes which led him to resign his functions; and it is thought that no consideration whatever can induce him to resume them.

PARIS, OCT. 29.

This day at twelve o'clock the preceding treaty of peace was proclaimed in the twelve districts of this capital by the Heralds at Arms, attended by twenty-four Peace Officers on horse-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

MILY NINEAPAH MOODELI[illegible]R,

vers.

Kelambaukum Soobaroy Moodell[illegible] [illegible]eerap[illegible]roomall Moodelly, Ramasawmy and [illegible]galroy Moodelly, the sons and Personal [illegible]ntatives of Kelambaukum Nineapah M[illegible] ceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Th[illegible] May next, will be sold by Sheriff [illegible] Premises between 4 and 6 in the Afte[illegible] and Ground situated in Peddoo Naid[illegible] 166, Narrain Moodelliar Street, Meas[illegible] from East to West 55¼ feet, and in bre[illegible] to South at the East end 33 feet, and [illegible] 38¼ feet or thereabouts, being the prope[illegible] named Defendant, and seized by order [illegible] Court of Judicature.

CO[illegible]LE[illegible]

A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be pa[illegible] son who shall Purchase the said Premises [illegible] sons who shall attend the Sale are to take Notice [illegible] of and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency [illegible] be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG,
SHERIFF.

MADRAS, 30*th April*, 1810.

CIVIL FUND.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the 13th Article of the Civil Fund Deed, notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Board of Trade Office, in the Fort, at one o'clock, on Monday, the 7th day of May next.

By order of the Trustees,
W. OLIVER, SECRETARY.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 5th April, 1810.

TO BE LET.

For a period, not less than one Year.

A HOUSE and GARDEN, adjoining the house now occupied by Mr. PEILE.

ALSO

A HOUSE and GARDEN at Vepery, near Mr. Brown's Academy.

AND

A small HOUSE and GARDEN at Perambore. Apply to Mr. COMPTON, at his Chambers in the Exchange.

TO BE LET.

AND ENTERED UPON THE 1ST MAY.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, situate on the Parade Ground at Chinnadrepettah, formerly occupied by COLONEL TASWELL.

The HOUSE is well calculated for the accommodation of a small Family.

Please to apply to Mr. GRIFFITHS.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, 26th April, 1810

Freight for Colombo.

THE BRIG CAROLINA, will sail to that place on Thursday, the 3d Instant, for Freight and Passengers.—Apply to CAPTAIN FICK, in Armenian Street, No. 13, or to Messrs. S. and G. SAM.

Old Arrack.

FOR SALE,
A FEW CASES
OF
VERY FINE
OLD ARRACK,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
THE USE OF
GENTLEMEN,
GOING ON BOARD
OF
S H I P,
APPLY TO
William Bruce Jack.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *April* 26, 1810.

MADRAS THEATRE PANTHEON.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
THE 2D MAY,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
THE FARCES
OF
THE CITIZEN,
AND
THE CONTRIVANCES.

TICKETS will be issued at the Pantheon, and those of Subscribers forwarded.

Terms as usual—the Curtain will rise precisely at 9 o'clock.

A CARD.

FOR SALE,
AT
THE COURIER PRESS,
PROCEEDINGS
OF A
General Court Martial
HELD
AT BANGALORE,
ON
THE TRIAL
OF
Lt.-Col. J. Doveton,
OF
THE 8th REGIMENT NATIVE CAVALRY.

PRICE 2 PAGS.

Orders from the Country are requested to be accompanied by reference for payment at Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 3d May,
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
GLASS WARE
&c. &c. &c.
THE PARTICULARS
OF
WHICH WILL BE
MENTIONED IN
HAND BILLS,
ALSO
A DOUBLE BARRELLED
G U N,
AND
A Single Ditto,
IN CASES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

On FRIDAY next, the 4th Instant,

THE PLATE, HOUSFHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS and CHINA-WARE, &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman, returning to Europe—the sale will take place between the 1st and 6th of May in Vepery, next to Mr. Creithaupt's Garden.

Catalogues are printing, and will be distributed as expeditiously as possible.

SALES BY A[illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY PUB[illegible]

By Balfour & [illegible]

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, TUESDAY, the 1st May,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon,

A COMMODIOUS Work Shop and convenit Dwelling H[illegible] situated in Popham's Broadway, Black Town, and now in the occupation of Mr THOMPSON, Cabinet Maker, the Ground measuring in length from North to South 96½ feet, and in breadth from East to West, on the North Side 74¾ feet, to the South Side 74.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next, until which time Interest at ten per cent. will be allowed on the purchase money, but the title deeds will be made over on payment.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER,

WILL BE PUT UP AND SOLD,

A Piece of Ground, conveniently situated in the Broadway next to the Madras Journal Press, Measuring in length from East to West on the North Side 71½ feet, on the South side 71 feet, and in breadth from North to South at the East end 67 feet, and at the West end 68 feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the residue within ten days, in default of which the premises will be put up and resold, at the loss and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day, TUESDAY, the 1st May,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

P L A T E,

VIZ.

A COFFEE Pot, one Tea Pot with stand, one Milk Bowl with cover and waiter, two Sugar Vases with covers, an Hookah Surpoose, Mouth piece and Chillum, two Salt Cellers and Spoons, a Soup Ladle, two Gravy Spoons, four Muffineers, two Silver Lamps, eight Table Spoons, eleven Desert Spoons, twenty three Tea and Coffee Spoons, and two Bottle stands.

ALSO

A capital Gold Hunting Watch with seconds, by M'Cabe, capped, jewelled, &c. &c. in perfect order, with a gold Chain and Key.

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A strong serviceable Grey Arab Saddle Horse, & a remarkable strong Atcheen Horse, perfectly sound with a Buggy and Harness.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This day, TUESDAY, the 1st May,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING
BELONGING TO
AN OFFICER,
PROCEEDING
TO
E U R O P E.

A FEW Table Desert and Tea Spoons, a Marrow do. two pair Stock Buckles, one Regulation Sword, two Swing Belts with Silver Buckles &c.—a Sash, Breast Plate of the 12th Regiment N. I. a Cap and ornaments of do.—a Gilt Gorget, ten yards Silver Lace,—a camp Couch, a wash hand stand and folding Chair—Books—viz. Military Miscellany two Vols. comprizing many valuable Militrry Publications—Macdonald's French Tactics two Vols. with Plates—Cunninghames Brigade Movements—Pleydelles Field Fortification—Brown's Arithmetic—Military Finance two Vols.—Adye's Pocket Gunner—Debret's Peerage two Vols.—Rennells large Map of India and do. Supplementary do.

AND

A one Pole Tent, lin'd with Chintz.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESD/ [,] [M]A[Y] 1, 1810.

(Continued from the fourth Page.)

back, and at night [th]e whole city was illuminated.

Marsha[l] ... arrived here from Spain.

The Emperor was himself the bearer of the Treaty of Peace, which has just been given to the impatient curiosity of the public, after having been communicated to the Senate.

His Majesty held, on Friday, a Cabinet Council with his Ministers, which lasted until eight in the evening; and yesterday his Majesty took the diversion of stag-hunting in the forest of Fontainbleau.

[We learn from Aix]-la-Chapelle, that on the ... the Perfect issu[ed] a Proclamation, calling all the Mayors to deliver to him, within the space of 14 hours, an acc[ount of all] property and effects whatsoever belonging to General Monnet, late Commandant of Flushing, his Majesty having ordered them to be put under sequestration.

VIENNA, OCT. 17.

The demolition of the works of this city, by gun-powder, which was fixed for the 15th, between the hours of two and three, was not carried into effect until the same hour yesterday, when it was accomplished without any injury to the city or inhabitants.

On the 15th, the French artillery, and that of the Imperial Guards, played upon the *tete-du-pont*, at the Spitz, for the purpose of demolishing it; but so substantially has it heen built, that upwards of 1000 cannon and howitzer shot made no impression upon it.

The Emperor Napoleon, previous to his departure, made handsome presents to the Captain of the Castle of Schoenbrunn, and every other person belonging to this capital who were in his service. The Prince of Lichtenstein is expected to return tomorrow with the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

The report of the plague having broken out at Smyrna appears to be unfounded. No such intelligence has been received here or in Hungary.

PARIS, OCT. 19.

We are assured that immense works are about to be made at the port of Antwerp, and that it will be enlarged so as to contain a numerous fleet; it is also said, that the fortifications of Ostend will be augmented; Silkens will likewise be put in a state of defence, and the beautiful sluices in that town secured against a *coup-de-main*.

THE JOHN BULL PRIVATEER.

Extract of a Letter from Captain John Tregoweth, late Commander of the private Ship of War John Bull, of Plymouth, to his Owner.

"Hospital at Dieppe, 15th Oct. 1809.

"Sir—This will inform you, that after sailing from Plymouth, in the cutter under my command, with 36 men, on Sunday the 10th ult. I proceeded off the entrance of Morlaix River, but by repeatedly chasing to the N. E. I was on Tuesday following off Portland, on which day I spoke the ship Pomona, from St. Kitt's to London, with sugar, rum, &c. having [parted] company with the West India fleet three ..., and the same afternoon spoke a brig from Mogadore to London. The night was chiefly calm, and on the following morning, the 13th, at eight A. M. Dunnose bore, per compass, N. N. E. about three leagues, wind W. I stood off with the ship's head to the N. and E. at eleven A M saw two luggers in the southern quarter, standing to the northward, under all sail, there being at the same time several sail of merchantmen passing up Channel in-shore, two sail of which I believe to be the above-mentioned vessels I before spoke, and by the luggers' manœuvres their intention was to capture them, for they did not appear desirous of having any thing to do with the John Bull; but notwithstanding my being aware of the superiority of their force, it was impossible for me, as a British Officer who studied the honour of my country, to prevent giving the enemy battle, as none of our cruizers were to be seen, and night coming on, there was every probability of their capturing some of the merchantmen then around us, had I permitted them to proceed unmolested; the John Bull being to windward, and ahead of the largest of the luggers, the Isle of Wight then bearing N. W. about nine leagues, I cleared for action at 1 P. M. and bore down (the other lugger immediately tacked and stood to the southward); at forty minutes past three P. M. when within a plain shot, I hauled my wind and began the action, but, owing to the superior sailing of the lugger, there was no possibility to prevent her closing with us, as I could discern, from the number of men at small arms, their intention of boarding us; and, had the whole of my crew behaved themselves as British seamen, we should undoubtedly have conquered them; but as their musquetry ga[lle]d us much, ... of my crew cowardly aband[one]d their [qu]arters, and fled below; there was the[n] ...e to be lost in driving them up, and no [alte]rnative left but to fight on to a man: the [ene]my had on board 87 men, 40 of whom, I s[ince u]nderstand, were stationed at small arms, 4[0] we[re] appointed to board, and the remainder w[or]ked the vessel. I had then to defend the John Bull with sixteen men, the remaining four were required at the magazine, galley, and helm; those who had deserted their quarters at the early part of the action being still below. In th[is] state I was the first wounded by a musket-sh[ot] through my left shoulder, and again in t[he] part of my head; twelve ... the Frenchmen boar[ded] bravely, for they were, until then, successively repulse[d] and driven back to their own ship. The Briti[sh] flag was not hauled down by any of my cre[w]; on the contrary, some of my wounded got f[or]ward and set fire to the cutter, which nea[rl]y had the desired effect, for it was with difficu[lt]y put out by the crew of the lugger. The action lasted one hour and twenty minutes; the enemy succeeded in boarding us at five P. M. and on getting possession, I expected they would give us no quarter, as they stabbed Mr. Charles Wright, my second officer, in the body with a poiguard, of which woun he died on the Friday following; they would not permit my surgeon to dress any of the wounded; all of us, therefore, became faint with the loss of blood; we were plundered of every article we possessed, but the cowardly wretches who had run from their quarters were treated with kindness by the enemy All my papers, letters of credit, watch, clothes, were taken from me; even the coat I was wounded in was plundered, and I was led to the hospital with only my trowsers, shirt, and waistcoat; the whole of my wounded were served the same; my surgeon was wounded in the face by a ruffian, with a pistol, some time after the action. The lugger proved to be the Prevoyeur, of Dieppe, under the command of Capt. Antonip Belidair (a Portuguese), and who formerly was master of the Ambuscade lugger, when she engaged his Majesty's hired vessel Sandwich, a few months since; this man was extremely disappointed, by means of the action, from capturing the ships in sight at the time, and from which reason I attribute our severe treatment.

"The Prevoyeur mounts 14 guns, four of which are brass 18-pounders *; the principal part of her crew appeared to be English; she lost seven men killed, and 11 wounded, besides suffering in her hull, which is much shattered; she is quite new, on her first cruize, and sails remarkably fast.—All our wounded are in the hospital with me, and are recovering fast, except Mr. Connery, who was dangerously wounded, a ball having passed through his lungs; he is since dead.—We expect, in about a month, to be marched as far as Cambray prison.

"I trust that a liberal people will reward our services, and be convinced we did our duty, when opposed to snch superior force.—I hope that the usual liberality of the Committee at Lloyd's, as well as the Directors of the Patriotic Fund, will consider us deserving their protection, for we are convinced, that by resisting the progress of the Prevoyeur, we saved some of our country's valuable ships from sharing a similar fate to ourselves.—I am sorry to say, to the disgrace of a British sailor, that twelve of the fellows who deserted their quarters during the action, entered themselves, on our arrivel at Dieppe, as seamen on board the Prevoyeur.—I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"JOHN TREGOWETH."

"The following are the names of the men who deserted their quarters, twelve of whom entered on board the enemy's vessel at the time of capture:—John Brown, John Bynes, John M'Lean, John Lockhart, Joseph Day, Thomas Barker, H. Devo, Samuel Taylor, John Seville, Lewis Joseph, Francis Gonsalder, Joseph Almeda, J. Affance, Francis Antonio, Joseph Barbosa, F. Gonsalder."

* The John Bull mounted 10 guns only.

INTRIGUES OF OFFICE.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY, LORD CASTLEREAGH, AND MR. CANNING.

For the last weeks the public has witnessed the most disgusting instances of interested party wrangling, which have ever disgraced this country. The duel between two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is absolutely nothing, compared with the disgraceful intrigues which in consequence of that shameful event have come to light. To them, the best and dearest interests of the country have been basely [sa]crificed:—To them it is owing that our A[rmie]s have been neglected and our armies overw[hel]med with disaster and defeat.

Fro[m t]he commencement of the period when Engla[nd t]ook up the cause of Spain, our Government has had good reason to complain of the in[diff]erence and supineness of the persons entru[sted] with the executive Administration of that c[oun]try. Like some other Ministers, they, have [had] so much to do in fighting their *domestic b[attle]s*, that they have been unable to attend to t[heir fore]ign warfare. It is now well known, that ... [o]f the misery and distress so patiently endured by the army of General Moore, together with (probably) the death of that brave man, may be ascribed to the [n]eglect of the Supreme Spanish Junta. Such ... [an obj]ect of imperious necessity for the British Government, by every means in their power, to endeavour to infuse some energy into that, of their Ally—to arouse them from their state of apathy, and to convince them, that defeat end subjection must inevitably await the continuance of their wretched line of politics. Our Ministers conceived, that an Ambassador was the best expedient in this case, and accordingly the Marquis Wellesley was appointed, and was gazetted on the 1st of May. Here commences the infamous intrigue to which our ill-success in the Spanish Peninsula may in a great measure be attributed.

In the defence which Lord Castlereagh has thought proper to publish to the world, it is asserted, that the Marquis Wellesley was appointed to this important embassy on the first of "May; yet, *that he was either detained, or he designedly delayed setting off for Spain till it was absolutely too late for him to be of any use in inducing the Spanish Junta to make those exertions, and provide those supplies which were necessary for the success of our arms in Spain, and for want of which our best exertions have failed.*" This is not the wanton accusation of a revengeful person, ignorant of the fact; but the grave accusation of one of the King's Cabinet Ministers, against another Member of the same Cabinet. That, notwithstanding his Lordship's presence was so much needed in Spain, to infuse some energy into the Spanish Councils, yet for the purposes of intrigue, his departure was delayed, until his presence could no longer be attended with any good effect.

It may be recollected, that the *victory* of Talavera took place on the 28th of July, nearly three months after Lord Wellesley should have been attending to his official duties at Seville. It may also be recollected that during this whole period, every account we received from Spain was full of the bitterest complaints of the Spaniards in neglecting to supply our troops with provisions, carriages, or, in fact, with any thing which was necessary to render an army capable of acting, either offensively or defensively. What a scandalous scene is here opened to our view—a British army exposed to the most intolerable hardships—thousands of brave men obliged to be left behind, to the mercy of the enemy, for want of that assistance, which, had we had an efficient Ambassador with the Supreme Junta, would, most probably, have been afforded. This most serious and important accusation, it must be observed, equally affects the Marquis Wellesley, as Mr. Canning; and they are both called upon, by every principle of honour and reputation, to account to an injured, insulted People, for their conduct. This is the more incumbent on the Noble Marquis, as it is well known he is now being solicited, by the remnant of the Ministry, to accept of one of the first official situations under the Crown—the very situation which is supposed to have occasioned his being so tardy in his departure for Spain.

We sincerely hope this affair will not be suffered to pass over without a due and proper inquiry, and that some independent Member of the House of Commons will deem it his duty publicly to call on Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning to assign a good and sufficient reason, why the former suffered nearly three months to elapse from his appointment of Ambassador to the Supreme Spanish Junta before he left this kingdom to take upon him the important duties of his office, or in the words of Lord Castlereagh, "Why he delayed setting off for Spain, till it was absolutely too late for him to be of any use in inducing the Spanish Junta to make those exertions, and provide those supplies, which were necessary for the success of our arms, and *for want of which our best exertions have failed.*"

TO MR. WILSON.

SUMMONING OFFICER FOR THE CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

SIR—I wish to know whether the report be true, viz.—That the bills against the reputed rioters at the Theatre, are to be preferred before a Grand Jury selected exclusively from the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden?

Z.

Lincoln's Inn.

Three of the Grand Jury live under the Piazza.

Mr. Robins, Auctioneer.
Mr. Martyr, Lottery-Office.
Mr. Joy, Tavern-Keeper.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I beg to congratulate the public on the happy selection of the Grand Jury, who are to decide upon the truth of the bills of indictment about to be preferred by the Proprietors of Covent-Garden-Theatre. I say most happily, as I believe they are, for the most part, resident in that very parish, and must therefore, be presumed to be minutely and correctly informed of the cause and nature of the circumstances that have occurred during the recent ... at the New Theatre. The appointment of Mr. Robins, the Auctioneer, particularly marks the penetrating discrimination of the Returning Officer—as Mr. Robins, is so intimately connected with the Theatre, that his information of the grounds of the demands of the Proprietors, may be presumed to have pre-eminently qualified him to decide up[on] a question so intimately interwoven with the Liberty of the Subject. I am the more pleased with this appointment, as I am now convinced that Mr. Robins, the Auctioneer, under the Piazza, who is on the Grand Jury, cannot by any possibility be the Mr. Robins who has been daily in the habit of distributing orders, and of nightly occupying with his family and friends—one, and sometimes two entire Boxes in the Theatre, the company in which were always conjectured, from their vociferous applause, to have been in the pay of the House. That there has been a person, assuming that name, so conducting himself, is generally reported, and believed—but the name of Robins being common, such a mistake cannot be very surprising, and the public ought to be set right in this respect, that the "saddle may not be put on the wrong horse." I therefore assure you of my conviction that the person who distributed the orders was not Mr. Robins, the Auctioneer, and Grand Juryman. It is to be regretted that this gentleman had not been on the Jury who are to try the Prisoners, as those persecuted individuals would, I doubt not, have been so candid as to have given Mr. Robins an opportunity of proving the incorrectness of the report, by declaring, when challenged, for that specific reason, that he was in no wise accessary to the distribution of orders, or supporting, by his nightly presenee and applause, the system of the Proprietors.

VERITAS.

SURREY GAOL HORSEMONGER-LANE.

On Friday Sir J. Pinhorn, and Mr. Reeves, chief clerk at Union Hall, attended at the prison for the purpose of further investigating the charge brought against Mr. Eliston, of having been concerned in stealing a banker's cheque for 92l. from the office of Messrs. Hazlewood, Vizard, and Hutchinson, Solicitors, in Lincoln's Inn, in whose office Mr. Eliston was a clerk previous to his confinement for his attempt on the life of Miss Colson. A Clerk from the house of Child and Co. proved the presentation of the cheque at their house on the 23d of August, and that large notes had been given in payment for it; which notes, it appeared from the evidence of a Clerk in the Bank of England, had been exchanged at the Bank on the same day for two pound notes, several of which had been again paid into the Bank and cancelled; among the cancelled notes produced by the Clerk, was one indorsed with the name of Edwards, Belvidere, St. George's Fields, which on being shewn to Mr. Edwards, who attended, he immediately knew to be one he received from Mr. Eliston, with other money, in payment of rent, the 4th of Sept. last. A young man, named Smith, who was also a Clerk in Mr. Hazelwood's office, proved having seen the cheque in Eliston's possession two or three days previous to its being paid in at Child's house. It appeared from the statement of one of the witnesses, that whilst Miss Colson laid at Eliston's father's house in a wounded state, she received a letter from some person, inclosing ten pounds in Bank-notes; she was sent for, and questioned by the Magistrates as to whom she had received the letter from; she, however, although she acknowledged having received a letter containing that sum, refused to say whom it came from or to answer any question relative to the notes. On the note which was indorsed by Mr. Edwards being shewn to Mr. Eliston, he denied all knowledge of it, and said he should decline answering any questions till he came before a jury. As others of the notes are daily coming in at the Bank, the further investigation of the business was postponed to a future day.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Sir *George Macklin*, Knight of the *Polar Star*,

and of the Order of Vasa, was brought up for his second examination, on the charge of attempting to commit a robbery some night since in Hatchard's Hotel, Piccadilly, with the additional title, however, of the *Rev.* George Macklin. The charges against the *Knight Polar* and *apostolical*, were first, an attempt to steal the watch of *Death*, a waiter of the hotel, who was a living witness of the attempt, and too much on the *qui vive* to permit the removal of his chronometer; and, secondly, a strong suspicion of his having stolen, on the same night, several articles of jewellery and wearing apparel from the trunk of a Colonel Young, who then lodged in the house; but for want of positive evidence to sustain the charge of felony then, the Prisoner was committed only for a misdemeanour under the vagrant act. No other evidence against the prisoner having now appeared, the Magistrate asked him some questions respecting the titular dignities he assumed when the prisoner assured him, that he was honoured with his knighthood by an uncle, named Colonel Williams, to whom the power was delegated by Gustavus Adolphus IV. King of Sweden, in consideration of his military services under that Monarch; and as to his clerical title, he had been ordained in America by the Bishop of New York, and had frequently, and for a considerable time, ministered in preaching the Gospel; and he pledged himself to produce on his trial, his certificate of ordination, to shew that his assumption was not imposition. Mr. Conant approved of his determination, and advising him to make the best preparation for his defence, committed him for trial.

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS:

AUSTRIA,—I need not remind the reader what have been my *opinions* as to the result of the war between Austria and France. He will not fail to bear in mind, that, while the philosophers of the MORNING POST and the COURIER were shouting victory; and while even the sensible men, who write in the CHRONICLE, the TIMES, and the STATESMAN, were almost ready to join in the shout, I was using the utmost of my endeavours to prevent the puplic from conceiving those hopes, which could do no good if realized, and which if disappointed, must produce much mischief. From the beginning of the ill-starred war I predicted what has now taken place. I never could see the smallest reason to believe, that the war would be successful on the part of Austria; but I found people enough ready to believe it without any reason at all. If my advice (and why, since they will have me to be so great a man, should I not offer my advice)? if my advice had been taken, the Emperor of Austria might now have been also at Vienna, and some millions, perhaps, of English money, the fruit of English labour, would now have been in our possession, instead of being expended upon this war.—It is, however, now to late too talk of this. It appears but too manifest, that my opinion that Napoleon was "upon the eve of *totally* "*annihilating* the authority of the House of "Austria," is now verified. This being the case, the *manner* of it is of little importance. It signifies not a straw, whether he do away the *name*, or whether he suffer that to exist, so that he does away, in effect, the power heretofore belonging to it.—Let us now, then, as I proposed in my first Letter to the King, *look at home.* In that letter, I anticipated what has now taken place; and, it was, because I was so fully convinced that it would take place: it was for this reason principally, that I addressed myself to the King, in the hope of thereby exciting more attention to a subject of vital importance, not only to the interests and welfare of the people, but to the *independence* of the country, and, of course, to the security of his Majesty's throne.—The case supposed in that Letter, the complete subjugation of the continent of Europe by Napoleon, is, I think it will not be denied, now at no great distance. For my part, I can see nothing upon the continent to prevent it, and, as to our *expedition*, I will not, I cannot talk of it!—I may be deceived. My opinion may be wrong; but, it is my opinion, that the continent of Europe is now subdued. If my opinion be erroneous, so much the better; but, at any rate, there is no man, who wishes for England to retain her independence, who will not readily agree, that we ought now to take our measures upon the supposition, that Napoleon *will* subdue the whole of the continent; and of course, that he will have all its ports and all its naval means in his hands. —The question then is, what ought these measures to be? I have not room, at present, to discuss them; but I cannot refrain from making a few detached observations.—And first, let me beseech those, who have the power over our national force, not to waste any portion of it, however small, upon foreign conquests of any sort. I mention this, because it is a notion very fashionable amongst the people in the city, that, "if "Napoleon has all the continent, we must have all the "*colonies* belonging to the continent;" which is much about the same thing as to say, "if you get more "strength to attack me with, I will take *a load upon* "*my shoulders*, in order to be able the better to resist "you." This is a truth from which I never depart, that "colonies *never add to a nation's means of defence*, and, indeed that they always *diminish the strength* of a nation. I hope, therefore, that we shall not delude ourselves with the hope of finding in the new world, a *balance*, as it has been called, against the power of Buonaparte in the old world; for, I am quite certain, that such "balance" would prove to be a mill-stone about our necks.—The STATESMAN news-paper, proposes PEACE, as our means of averting destruction. His words are "these. What is now to be the object of the expedi-"tion? That in a question which we refer to the sapi-"ence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Can-"ning, and, though last not least, Lord Castlereagh. "Where now are those warlike heroes who 'cast up "their caps' and 'cheered' on the Royal Exchange "of the city of London, when Lord Lauderdale retur-"ned from Paris? *Peace must now be had.*—An ef-"fort on the Continent would now be more than mad-"ness.—Napoleon, delivered by the irresistible efforts "of his own genius, from the imminent, but final, "danger with which he could be threatened—is now "firmly, immoveably, permanently fixed.—He has "vanquished all opposition—from the Peninsula he "will now drive all other intruders—and the Conti-"nent of Europe will at length return to that state of "repose from which it was awakened by England—"and by England alone.—England began the war by "breaking the Treaty of Amiens—and she must ter-"minate it upon the best terms that can be obtained. "—Of Walcheren we might possibly obtain possession "—but that it can be permanently maintained, is im-"possible. Every port and creek on the continent will "now be closed—harsh and inharmonious as the word "*Peace may sound* in the ears of the *War Faction*—"*to that we must come*—and, if the final result of all "these disasters shall so terminate—*the tears* which "the *calamities* of war have produced, will be at length "wiped away by the return of *Peace*."—I am sorry to differ in opinion with this gentleman, but really, I see not, at present, the possibility of peace; nor do I under the present system of warfare see even the seeds of future peace.—There is a little too much of party acrimony in this paragraph, for which I am sorry. If any man has reason to be resentful; if any man could possibly justify his enmity to [illegible] adopted, it certainly would be myself; but, I trust I shall never lose sight of my duty to my country; and I must say, that, whoever were the cause of the war, I cannot see, at present any hope of obtaining peace, without submitting to terms so disgraceful as to amount almost to a surrender of the crown of our Sovereign into the hands of Buonaparte; rather than see which day, there are not, I hope, many men in England, who would not, in spite of all the calumnies raised against them, literally shed the last drop of their blood. —I do not know what is here meant by the "*war-faction.*" for, I know of no man of any public consequence, who wishes for war, if he could have peace with a common chance of *safety.* Can it be shewn to me, how it is possible; I do not say probable, but *possible*, to obtain peace at the present time, with a chance of safety? If peace is made, a part, at least, of our naval means must be laid aside; a part of the fleet must be dismantled; and, it is *certain*, that a peace of only *two years* would, if we were to make peace *now*, give Buonaparte to a fleet of *a hundred sail of the line.* There is no doubt upon this point. No man can call the position in question. What, then, are we to do? Go to war again with every thing to create, or repair? How long could we go on thus?—My opinion is, that Napoleon would make peace with us now, and very readily, because it would be convenient for him to get us quickly out of Spain and Portugal without either trouble or expence, and without the great dangers which his Marshals will have to encounter in facing "*the heroes of India.*" He would, without doubt, make peace with us now; but, to me it is clear as day light, that he would not suffer us to remain at peace two years, when he would again force us forth with our means greatly diminished and his means greatly augmented. Does it appear to the Editor of the Statesman, *that Buonaparte has a settled determination to subdue this kingdom*? If he answer that question in the affirmative, as I think he must, he will then at once, see how peculiar is our situation. We can make no peace with Buonaparte upon *equal terms*, for we have no design to subdue any part of *his* empire. Ours must in this case be a peace *upon the defensive.* No matter who it is that has brought us into this situation. In this situation we are; and if, *in this situation*, and upon such a principle, we make peace, our days are numbered; the days of our remaining independence will be but as a span long. The peace of Amiens (no matter who broke it) we shall never see again. Good God! what a change since the peace of Amiens was made! Nay, how much worse are things than they were at the Convention of Cintra, or even at the retreat to Corunna!—Can we long preserve our independence, after Buonaparte has subdued *the whole of the continent of Europe?* In my opinion we can. In my opinion England may set him at defiance for ever. But, we must have *a new system of warfare* we must interrupt and destroy that commercial connection. that nursery of seamen; we must cut off that inexhaustible source of naval means, mentioned in my First Letter to the King; or, my opinion is, that we shall not be able long to resist his undivided power.—"Now comes the tug of war." What we have heretofore seen has been more child's play to what we must see now. This country will now become the *sole* object of the greatest commander and the most numerous army that the world ever saw. Every single man in England should, betimes, make up his mind to the necessity of fighting for England upon English ground. Those are poltroons or fools, who endeavour to hide the danger from others, or pretend not to see it themselves. Every man should ask *himself*, should put it home to his own heart, what he intends to do, in case a French army should land. The worst of it is, that we but too often talk of exertions in defence of the country, as if we *ourselves* had nothing to do with such exertions but to *talk* of them.—In 1804, when there was great *alarm*, but no *real danger*, or, at any rate, not a hundredth part of the danger that there soon will be and must be, I said, "Let us put out "PITT as soon as we can, but, in the mean while, let us "not think of him until we are *quite prepared for beat-"ing the French.*" Such are my sentiments now. Let us do all we can in order to obtain a Reform of Abuses, because that is the way to make the country sound at heart; but, at the same time, let, us, without considering who is minister, do all that lies in our power, and let *each man* (for that is the thing) do all that lies in his power to prepare for the country's defence against its foreign enemies.—The measures of the ministers may be unwise, as the *Local-Militia* law, for instance, and the putting a stop to that excellent measure, the enlistment for term of years; but, still, we must not give up *the country*: we must not give up England in our resentment against Lord Castlereagh, however just that resentment may be. Those, therefore, who, at ELY, and elsewhere, have quelled the spirit of mutiny amongst the Local-Militia, are certainly entitled to the thanks of the country. No one can be pleased to see his countrymen flogged; but, when, as in this case, they have *voluntarily* entered, and that, too, for the sake of *a bounty*, I say, as I said before, "flog them," if they do not abide by their bargain, and strictly obey their officers.—My opinion is, however, that, the sure means of national defence; the safe means as well as the cheap means, is that proposed by MAJOR CARTWRIGHT, in his work called ENGLAND'S ÆGIS?—I have not, at present, time to add to these hasty and desultory remarks, but shall not fail to return to the subject in my next. The prospect before us is most awful; but, if we are wise and brave, we shall still be happy and free.

Late CONSPIRACY *against the* DUKE *of* YORK.

THE RIVAL IMPOSTORS; *or*, TWO POLITICAL EPISTLES *to* TWO POLITICAL CHEATS. *The first addressed to* G. L. WARDLE, *Esq. M. P. and the second to* WILLIAM COBBETT; *containing a most interesting detail of the former's connection with Mrs.* MARY ANNE CLARKE—*his intrigues* PROMISED BRIBES, *and conspiracy with Major* DODD; *collected from the* BEST AUTHORITY, *and from* EXISTING DOCUMENTS; *also, a complete exposition of the infamy and falsehood of Cobbett's defence.*

Such is the title of a Pamphlet just published; which as containing many new important facts, as well as an infinity of able and ingenious animadversions, [illegible] conduct of the base conspi[illegible] against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of [illegible] to the serious attention of the public. The author is evidently in possession of an immense fund of interesting information upon this subject; and the perusal of his work cannot fail to afford general and unmixed satisfaction to every candid, loyal, and manly mind. We shall have frequent occasion to recur to this pamphlet; but for the present we must content ourselves with giving a few extracts from it.

Speaking of the motives by which Mr. Wardle was actuated in his late disgraceful proceedings, the author towards the commencement of his work, thus justly characterizes that most base and contemptible of all political tricksters:—

"It is evident that you are one of those little-minded mortals who delight in the huzzas of a mob. You knew that the unremitting efforts of unprincipled libellers had rendered the illustrious Prince, who filled the office of Commander-in-Chief, unpopular, and you conceived, that by publicly arrainging his conduct, you might obtain the admiration and applause of the ignorant multitude: you therefore boldly incurred the risk of real infamy, in the hopes of gaining a surreptitious popularity. Had your motives been pure, you would have spurned the proffered assistance of dishonourable men. You would have scorned to employ the associate, the hireling and dependent of a convicted swindler, for such I boldly proclaim the wretch by whose means you were first introduced to Mrs Mary Anne Clarke."****

The author then follows the conspirators throughout all their tours and all their infamous expedients, (agreeing with us in the whole of the animadversions we have from time to time deemed it our duty to make upon the subject), and having most ably acquitted himself in all the positions he assumes, he proceeds to the statement of some interesting facts:—

"It is my intention to shew, than when Mr. Yorke asserted in the House of Commons that a foul conspiracy existed against the honour of the Duke of York, he was not wholly mistaken.

"Independently of the collateral and presumptive proofs which I have already enumerated, it was stated upon oath in the Court of King's Bench, that you had requested Mr. Francis Wright to bring an action against his Royal Highness for the amount of a debt contracted by Mrs. Clarke, while she was under his protection, and that you promised to pay the costs of the suit, if it proved unsuccessful. I have since learnt that Mr. Wright actually applied to his Solicitor in December last, and asked his opinion on the subject, who, being an honourable man, of course advised his client not to think of such a disgraceful proceeding.

"Mr. Wright also affirms, that you pressed him very much to comply with your wishes, and told him that it would at any rate create a clamour against the Duke of York, and thereby assist your cause!!!—Dare you deny this fact?

"As the whole of the interesting proceedings on the trial between Wright and yourself have been published. I shall only advert to the evidence which was given upon that occasion for the purpose of exposing the falsehood, folly, and wickedness of the Letter which you have had the effrontery to address "To the people of the United Kingdom."—[Here the letter is quoted, and after some very able comments on it, the Writer proceeds thus:—]

"Are you foolish enough to imagine that the public will grant the suspension of judgment which you request, and before the next Middlesex Sessions forget your pledge? Be not deceived; you shall not escape so easily; the press shall awaken both their memory and yours. Mrs. Clarke does not shrink from your accusation, and Daniel Wright is resolved to prosecute you for the infamous libel on his character, which you have caused to be published. Do you not blush to have asserted that a woman on whose parole evidence you would fain have convicted the Son of your Sovereign, is not to be believed upon oath, when corroborated by a most respectable tradesman? You would not have ventured into Court had you not imagined that Daniel Wright was in partnership which his brother, and that therefore your antagonist would have been forced to rely on the unsupported evidence of Mrs. Clarke.

"As a gentleman, who brought an action against you for a small sum which you meanly refused to pay, was impudently asked, "If he thought any jury would give a verdict against so popular a character as yourself?" it is probable that you were weak enough to suppose, that the popularity which you had fraudulently obtained, would ensure a verdict in your favour. You cannot surely accuse the jury of partiality; only five special jurymen attended, the remaining seven were selected from that class of citizens whose power in the state you reformers are so anxious to increase, and three of whom I know to be as zealous Wardleities as any whom you have defrauded of applause. It is also worthy of remark, that the Recorder of the Borough which you represent in Parliament was (though un-known to the Plaintiff) upon the Jury that convicted you! Thus, Sir, you may perceive that even your partizans sometimes regard the sanctity of an oath.

"It is really curious to peruse the inconsistent observations on the event of this trial, which have been made by your advocates and the enemies of the illustrious personage whom you falsely accuse of corruption. The latter exclaim, "as a jury of 12 honest men have declared Mrs. Clarke worthy of credit, it is evident that she ought to have been believed by the House of Commons." Now, without stopping to inquire how far the simple world of a person confessedly suborned is to be put in competition with the unpurchased testimony of a disinterested witness upon oath, I beg leave to tell these malignant drivellers, that there was quite sufficient evidence to justify the verdict against you, even if Mrs. Clarke's had been entirely omitted.

Cobbett (who is wicked enough [illegible] any thing), and some of your other partizans, declare that you were perfectly justified in bribing Mrs. Clarke; but will these wretches contend that you were justified in teaching her how to prevaricate when questioned upon the subject? Had you not thought the transaction disgraceful, you would not have resorted to such artful and dirty means to conceal it. It will also be remembered that you repeatedly denied having in any way bribed the lady to give evidence against the Duke of York. One of your scribblers has endeavoured to draw a nice distinction between the purchaser of testimony and the suborner, and gravely informs us that the [illegible] evidence he or sub[illegible] structs the bribed witness wh[illegible] give. Pray, Colonel, how did you feel while reading this [illegible] remark? Did not the recollection of [illegible] to Mrs. Clarke, inclosing Dr. O'Meara's letter, and instructing her how she was to produce it, and what she was to say, prick your conscience a little?—Depend upon it, this written proof of your purity, and many others, are in a high state of preservation, and will be produced in a court of justice, together with Major Dodd's honourable epistles, and Mr. Glennie's decent hints, whenever it shall be necessary; but as Mrs. Clarke is to be indicted for perjury, I hope she will not suffer her anger so far to get the better of her prudence as to publish the whole contents of these curious documents till after her trial, for she would thereby enable you and your gang to systematize prevarication. Pity it is that conspirators should have such short memories as not to recollect what they have written, which occasions them to expose themselves most egregiously? Your worthy friend, Pierre Franc M'Callum, doubtless at your instance, has, in a Sunday paper, asked Mrs. Clark if she did not write to you, and demand ten thousand pounds? She certainly did so; but why did not you produce her letter in the Court of King's Bench? Because you dared not! It contained an enumeration of the different bribes you and your brother conspirators had promised her, which, including the payment of her debts, an annuity, the redemption of above four thousand pounds worth of jewels, which were in the hands of Mr. Comrie, and certain preferments for her son and brother, she valued at twenty thousand pounds! She, however, generously informed you that she should be satisfied if you and Major Dodd would give her a joint bond for ten thousand pounds, payable, with interest, in three years and concluded with shrewdly observing, that if you paid this sum out of your own pocket, it would not be more than the value of the popularity which you had acquired by her means! But you had no further occasion for the Lady's assistance, and therefore, as in the case of Mr. Francis Wright, honorably refused to fulfil any part of your promises. The letter contained no threat, and surely, Sir, there was nothing very extraordinary in the suborned asking for the price of subordination. * * * *

"Cobbett, finding that the cause of Anarchy and Reform has received a fatal blow in the detection of the corrupt practices of its most clamorous champion, calls upon you, as a last resource, to publish the contents of Mrs. Clarke's suppressed letters. The advice is worthy of the monitor; and you will pardon me for suspecting that if you can follow it, you will not be restrained by any compunctions of honour or conscience; but, Sir, as you are known to have had these letters in your custody, pending "the investigation," will any one, who for a moment reflects on the whole tenor of your conduct, believe, that if they contained a single syllable calculated to establish a single charge of corruption against the Duke of York, you would have hesitated to produce them in the House of Commons? The fact is, they merely related to private and domestic incidents; some of which certainly ought never to have been committed to paper, and which never would have been communicated to any one, but under the fullest conviction of inviolable confidence. And yet we are now told by the execrable deserter, Cobbett, who has had the effrontery on some recent occasion to call himself the real friend of the Royal Family, that "these are the only things which the nation now wants!!!" You and he both know that the nation wants nothing [illegible] kind, although the letters would serve to gratify idle curiosity and blackhearted malice. Your freind M'Callum has repeatedly declared that he has copies of the whole, and even went so far as to advertise them; but, Sir, I know that he only pretended to possess copies, that he might receive a share of the money paid for the suppression of the originals.

"Let it not be supposed that this letter is written either by a private enemy of yours, or by a private friend of Mrs. Clarke's; for, although I know you both, I never exchanged a syllable with either. The facts which I have related you cannot controvert. They are collected from existing documents, and from the most authentic sources; and the Public whill shortly be fully convinced of their veracity.

I shall now consign you to the pangs of your own conscience, and to the indignation of insulted Englishmen, who, warned by your conduct, will henceforward duly appreciate the purity of those ambitious miscreants, who are continually accusing honest men of corruption, in the hopes of involving their country in anarchy and bloodshed, and thereby promoting their own interested views of "pillaging and oppressing the people!!!"

"*July* 14, 1809. I am, Sir, &c. M. G."

FORT ST. GEORGE:

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MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1810.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1810.

We are very happy to have it in our power at length, to give an authentic statement of the Victory, which has been alternately attributed to Lord Collingwood and Admiral Martin; it now appears that both those Officers have been engaged in it, which readily explains the confusion of their names in former accounts.

This Intelligence is derived from the copy of a letter sent by Lord Collingwood to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Ball, Bart. at Malta; and arrived last night on the Nautilus, from Bushire.

Ville de Paris, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov. 4, 1809.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that three sail of the line, two frigates, two horse-ships, and a convoy of about twenty sail of transports laden with provisions and stores, for the relief of Barcelona, came in sight of the squadron on the 23d ultimo, but so far to windward, that at sunset they were lost sight of, except the merchant vessels.

These pushed for Rosas, but the Pomona succeeded in destroying five before they got in.

On the 25th Rear Admiral Martin with the Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Cumberland, Leviathan and Sultan, got sight of the enemy's ships again—and the next day, the Robust of 84 guns Rear Admiral Boudin, the Leon of 74 guns, the Boree of 74 guns, and a frigate, ran on shore near Cette, where the two first were burnt, and the Boree and frigate wrecked, with scarce a possibility of ever being got off again.

This service was performed without our losing a man, and scarcely firing a shot, as the enemy ran for the shore as soon as the British ships appeared.

On the 1st of the present month I ordered the boats of a detachment from the fleet to destroy the enemy's convoy in Rosas, which has been completely effected, in the most judicious and gallant manner, under the superintendence of Captain Hallowell.

A frigate built horse-ship, four other armed vessels, with the whole of the enemy's convoy, have been burnt or captured, so that, of *all* the French vessels which left Toulon, one frigate and one horse-ship are alone unaccounted for; the former has got into Marseilles, the latter has not been heard of.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

It is said there is no sour, without its concomitant sweet; now, though the sour part of this adventure to the French, is sufficiently palpable, it would puzzle most people to find out the sweet; the proverb however must not be discredited, although we confess, had it not been for our great skill in geography, it is doubtful, whether even *we*, who are so *very* clever, should have discovered it.

Upon reference to the map it will appear, that the place where these ships were burnt and wrecked, is most commodiously contiguous to that far famed salubrious spot Montpelier; so that, if in this disastrous discomfiture, the corporeal system of any of the successless combatants should have suffered discomposure, they will only have to drink the waters for a day or two, and all will be well again.

The vacant Blue Ribband by the death of the Duke of Portland, it is understood will be confered on the Duke of Richmond.

The intelligence from Persia is of the most favourable nature.